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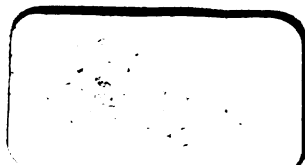
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THE GIFT OF
Association of Collegiate Alumnae.



The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae



VOLUME VII, No. 1

JANUARY 1914

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PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

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The *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae* is published four times a year, in the months of January, March, April, and May, by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at The University of Chicago Press, 5750-58 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year; the price of single copies is 25 cents (with the exception of the Register, Vol. V, No. 1, which, if sold separately, is 40 cents; postpaid 45 cents). Postage is prepaid by the publishers on all orders from the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, Republic of Panama, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands, Shanghai. Postage is charged extra as follows: For Canada, 8 cents on annual subscriptions (total \$1.08), on single copies, 2 cents (total 27 cents); for all other countries in the Postal Union, 16 cents on annual subscriptions (total \$1.16), on single copies, 4 cents (total 29 cents). Remittances should be made payable to The University of Chicago Press, and should be in Chicago or New York exchange, postal or express money-order. If local check is used, 10 cents must be added for collection.

Correspondence concerning publication matters, yearly subscriptions, and single copies of the Journal should be addressed to The University of Chicago Press, 5750-58 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Claims for missing numbers should be made within the month following the regular month of publication. The publishers expect to supply missing numbers free only when they have been lost in transit.

Communications concerning editorial matters should be addressed to Miss Susan W. Peabody, 5515 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Communications concerning membership in the Association and notification of changes of address should be addressed to Miss Katharine E. Puncheon, 5103 Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Pa.

The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

VOLUME VII—No. 4

MAY 1914

THE THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13-17, 1914

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, MONDAY AFTERNOON,
APRIL 13, 1914

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON, Secretary-Treasurer

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison, President. The roll call was delayed awaiting the report of the Committee on Credentials.

On motion Miss Lulu Gay was appointed as stenographer for the Convention.

It was moved and seconded that, since the minutes of the last Council meeting have been printed in the *Journal* and placed in the hands of each member of the Association, the reading of them be dispensed with.

The minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Chicago, March 27, 1913, were read and approved. They authorized the president of the Philadelphia Branch to appoint a Committee on Arrangements for the Biennial and to act as chairman of the same. This committee, in consultation with the Philadelphia Branch, was empowered to appoint subcommittees and make all necessary arrangements for the Philadelphia Biennial, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Association. It was voted that the dates of the 1915 meeting in San Francisco should be Monday, August 16, to Saturday, August 21, inclusive, and that the Council meeting be called for Monday, August 23.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held Monday morning, April 13, 1914, were next presented, as follows:

It was moved and carried that the Board of Directors authorize the arrangements made by the Philadelphia local Committee on Arrangements.

It was moved and carried that the Committee of Fifty, appointed by the California Branch, be authorized by the Board of Directors and empowered to complete the arrangements necessary for the San Francisco Biennial.

The Board of Directors reported the name of Mrs. Clarissa Fowler Murdoch as Auditor for the coming year.

On motion the Board authorized the payment of the expenditures of the General

Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer and the bills contracted by sectional vice-presidents to the amount of \$5.00 each. The Board further authorized the payment of the expenses of a delegate to the International Conference on School Hygiene and the Conference on Training in Citizenship, and asked the Council to define a policy for representation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in such conventions.

On motion it was agreed that the bill incurred by the Philadelphia Branch for printing of programs be authorized to the extent of \$50.00.

On motion it was agreed that college councillors who should present themselves at this meeting should be accepted as representatives of their colleges when properly identified, and that the Board of Directors recommend that a change in the By-Laws, referring to college councillors, be made so that colleges may elect their own councillors, such councillors to be members of the Association.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

After one slight correction this report of the Board of Directors was approved.

The President then announced that the Association was particularly fortunate in having present Miss Julia C. Lathrop, the head of the Children's Bureau at Washington, D.C. Since this was the only time that Miss Lathrop could be present, Mrs. Morrison asked that the order of business be suspended so that the Council might hear from Miss Lathrop her views on the proposed Educational Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Morrison spoke of the suggestion which had been made to the California Branch that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae assemble a Child Welfare Exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and of the work of the California Branch in obtaining information on the best method of procedure and possibility of arranging such an exhibit in the time before us. Mrs. Morrison then called upon Miss Lathrop, who spoke at length as to the possibilities of assembling such an exhibit and the benefit to be derived. Following Miss Lathrop's statement, Mrs. Morrison explained that she had with her a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Committee of Fifty of the California Branch and presented three suggestions, given in the order of preference: First, an exhibit on the subject of child welfare; second, an exhibit on the subject of the higher education of women; third, a headquarters and a bureau of information concerning all the educational exhibits at the Exposition. These resolutions, Mrs. Morrison explained, would be placed in the hands of such a committee as Miss Lathrop suggested. At the conclusion of the discussion Mrs. Turner of California moved that a committee be appointed by the President with power to act in line with the suggestions of Miss Lathrop. This motion was seconded by Miss Sabin of Milwaukee. This motion was amended to read that the committee should have power to act in conference with the Board of Directors and to report its final action to the branches. A further amendment was offered as follows: "That the funds of the Association should not be called upon to meet the expenses of such an exhibit, but that it should be in every case a special contribution." This amendment having been accepted, the motion was put and carried. In its final form it reads as follows: "That the President appoint a committee which, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have full power to act in the matter of an exhibit

at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, provided that no funds for the purpose of such an exhibit be expended from the treasury of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, but from special contributions only." It was then on motion agreed that councillors and delegates be requested to present this whole matter to their branches for free discussion in order that the branches might be prepared to take final action on the receipt of the report of the local committee acting with the Board of Directors.

The President then called upon the Secretary-Treasurer to present her report. The financial statement from June 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914, showed receipts from various sources of \$5,800.10 and a net gain in membership of 379. A supplementary report to that of April 13 showed total receipts of \$6,102.10 and a net gain in membership of 447. On motion it was agreed to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer before adopting the report. The first recommendation, that the Secretary-Treasurer continue to act as chairman of the Membership Committee until the next meeting of the Council, was adopted. After some discussion, the second recommendation, referring to the method of distributing the *Journal*, was approved, provided that further investigation confirmed the wisdom of using the addressograph list. The third recommendation, that the publication of the *Register* be discontinued, was adopted after some discussion. On motion the report of the Secretary-Treasurer was approved.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented her report as chairman of the Membership Committee, and on motion it was agreed to consider the suggestions made in this report separately.

The first suggestion was to the effect that deans of A.C.A. colleges who are not eligible to membership in the Association be admitted to membership during their term of service. After some discussion as to the wisdom of such a policy the President ruled that such a suggestion was contrary to the By-Laws which clearly define the question of eligibility.

The second recommendation of the chairman of the Membership Committee was that the Association delegate to the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities the authority to settle questions of individual eligibility that arise from time to time. Miss Puncheon cited a case in point showing the questions that arise, and, after some discussion, it was moved and agreed that this and all such questions be referred to the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities.

Following this discussion the report of the chairman of the Membership Committee was adopted as a whole.

The report of the Auditor, Mrs. Clarissa Fowler Murdoch, was presented, attesting that Mr. Schoelefield of Salt Lake City had audited the books of the Bursar and that Miss Mary B. Niles of Philadelphia had audited the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and found them correct. On motion this report was adopted.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented the report of the Bursar from October 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913, and a supplementary report from June 1, 1913, to March, 1914. Upon suggestion that the details of this report be left

until a future meeting Miss Puncheon read the following balances from Mrs. Van Winkle's report:²

October 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913: receipts, \$10,129.22; expenditures, \$7,276.43; balance on hand June 1, 1913, \$2,852.79.

June 1, 1913, to March, 1914: balance and receipts, \$9,327.81; expenditures, \$5,049.87; balance on hand March, 1914, \$4,277.94.

On motion this report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities was presented by the chairman, Miss Ada L. Comstock. The committee recommended that the following colleges, fulfilling all requirements, be accepted by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae: Beloit College, Women's College in Brown University, Colorado College, Goucher College, Lake Forest College, University of Colorado, University of Washington (in Seattle), Washington University (in St. Louis).

The committee recommended, second, "that until a year from this date, the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities shall be empowered to recommend to the branches and to the Board of Directors the names of colleges and universities which are included in Class I of the list prepared by the Bureau of Education; and that in the absence of reason shown by the branches why such colleges and universities should not be admitted, and upon the favorable vote of three-fourths of the Board of Directors, these colleges and universities should be admitted to the A.C.A."

The committee recommended, third, "that the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities be authorized to continue to use Class I of the list prepared by the Bureau of Education as its standard of academic rating until the Biennial meeting in San Francisco, in August, 1915."

On motion the first recommendation was adopted by a three-fourths vote of the Council, as provided in Art. I, sec. 1, of the By-Laws.

It was ruled by the Chair that the second recommendation was contrary to the By-Laws and could not be adopted. Miss Comstock then restated this recommendation, substituting "members of the Council" instead of "Board of Directors," and the recommendation was adopted.

It was then moved and seconded that the third recommendation be adopted; and, after further discussion, it was moved and seconded that this report as amended be adopted as a whole. The motion was carried.

The Secretary-Treasurer next recommended the admission of eight new branches, as follows: Newburgh, New York; Des Moines, Iowa; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Great Falls, Montana; Wyoming State Branch; Toledo, Ohio; Oberlin, Ohio; and Philippines, P.I. Miss Puncheon explained that the Wyoming State Branch is a state branch, divided into chapters. She said further that the constitutions of the above were in her possession, and, except for slight modifications, which there had not been time to make before the meeting, were in conformity with the Constitution of the National Association. She therefore moved that these eight branches be admitted with the under-

² The Bursar's report will appear in full in a later number of the *Journal*.—Ed.

standing that any slight differences in their constitutions be changed to agree with the National Constitution. This motion was carried.

Miss Francis was then called upon to report for Miss Adams, chairman of the committee charged with the publication of *Bulletin No. 1*, on "Vocational Opportunities." Miss Francis explained that Miss Adams had been compelled to resign from this committee because of ill health, and that the work of the committee was now in the hands of the General Secretary. Miss Francis described the work of the Committee on the Vocational Bulletin, which had been prepared to sell at fifty cents a copy. She referred to the authorization, by the Council meeting in Chicago of an expenditure of \$200 and explained that this had been inadequate. Because of its importance the committee had felt it right to proceed with the work of publication, and Miss Francis now presented the deficit incurred for the consideration of the Association. After some discussion, it was on motion agreed that the proceeds from the sale of *Bulletin No. 1* be applied toward the liquidation of the indebtedness for printing. An amendment was offered that this action should not be considered as a precedent for future committees. Upon the acceptance of the amendment by the original mover the motion was carried.

Miss Maltby, chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, then presented her report in the form of the following resolutions: "First, that the thanks of the A.C.A. be given to our President, Mrs. Morrison, Professor Perkins, Mrs. Rumsey, Mrs. Albright, and the various smaller contributors who made possible the granting of an A.C.A. European fellowship for the year 1914-15. Second, that the payment of the stipends be made in two instalments, July 15 and January 15. Third, that in awarding the A.C.A. fellowships in general, preference be given to those graduates who have completed at least two years of graduate work and have a definite research in preparation. Fourth, that the data upon which the applications for the fellowships are awarded by the A.C.A. Committee on Fellowships must be in the hands of the committee by January 1. Fifth, that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae publish a memorial pamphlet concerning the life and achievements of Anna C. Brackett, in the form of the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae*, and that this be sent to every member of the Association and to the officers of the Anna C. Brackett Memorial Association; and that a copy be given to every Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellow, and that extra copies be printed to meet possible demands. Sixth, that after the Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellow is chosen, her name be sent to the chairman of the Fellowship Committee of the Memorial Association, and every effort be made to facilitate a meeting between the Fellow and the Memorial Association in New York, in order that the Association may know the Fellow and the Fellow may realize more the importance of the life and work of the woman she is helping to honor."

The first, second, third, fourth, and sixth resolutions were adopted without discussion. An amendment was offered to the fifth resolution that the supplemental number of the *Journal* devoted to the life and achievements of Anna C. Brackett be edited by the Association in order to safeguard the expense. With this amendment the fifth resolution was adopted.

For the Committee on Credentials the chairman then brought forward the question of plural voting by one individual in different capacities and suggested that the Council recommend to the Convention some simpler method of voting. Since this was the first convention under the new By-Laws, there was no tradition to guide the committee in this matter; and, after much discussion, it was moved and carried "that delegates and councillors at this convention be permitted to vote in accordance with their expectations."

The chairman of the Committee on Credentials then offered the following recommendation for voting at this biennial convention: "That at the beginning of each meeting the maximum number of votes be determined and that the majority of the votes make a ruling on any question except where a decision is called for." This recommendation was approved.

For the Committee on Sectional Vice-Presidents Mrs. Morrison announced the appointment of Mrs. Mabel Sawyer McVey as vice-president of the Northwest Central Section.

Miss White, vice-president of the Southeast Central Section, then brought forward for consideration the question of the policy of the A.C.A. in the territory of the Southern Association of College Women and Miss Lord presented the following resolutions from the Southern Association:

"*Resolved*, That the Southern Association of College Women in convention assembled at Louisville, Kentucky, sends cordial greetings to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and expresses the cordial desire to co-operate in every way toward their common aims.

"To this end the S.A.C.W. cordially invites the A.C.A. to send regularly or whenever possible, a fraternal delegate to its annual convention, who will be welcomed as a guest to the inner circle of the Council.

"It also heartily invites each sectional vice-president, or her personal appointee, to be present at the meetings of the branches within her section. In case this invitation is accepted, her name will be placed upon the list of the various branches, to receive the notices of the meetings.

"*Resolved*, That Miss Eleanor L. Lord, Dean of Goucher College, be appointed as the personal representative of the Association in transmitting this invitation.

"Extracts from the minutes of the S.A.C.W., Louisville, Kentucky, April 7-10, 1914.

"[Signed] ELIZABETH AVERY COTTON
President, Southern Association of College Women"

This resolution was referred to the Biennial for action and Miss White's question was answered by the following motion: "That it be the policy of this Association to move carefully in the territory of the Southern Association, and not attempt to form branches in places where this will make less useful the work of the Southern Association." An amendment to this motion was offered providing that the Council refer this question to the Board of Directors with a view of working out a plan of co-operation with the Southern Association so as to further the best interests of all college women. Upon the acceptance of the amendment the motion was carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE
CONVENTION

FIRST SESSION, BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1914

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON, Secretary-Treasurer

The first business meeting of the Convention was called to order at 10:25 A.M. by the President, Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison. Mrs. Morrison announced the Committee of Tellers for the Convention as follows: Miss Dean, of Ann Arbor, Miss Brendlinger, of Connecticut, and Miss Beale, of Philadelphia.

The list of qualified delegates and the number of votes with which each was credited was then read by the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who requested that she be interrupted for corrections if there be a mistake in registration. This report of the Committee on Credentials was accepted subject to change necessitated by the arrival of additional delegates. The chairman of the Committee on Credentials then asked the approval of the Convention of a recommendation made to the Council on Monday and referred by the Council to the Convention, to the effect that at the beginning of each business session the maximum number of votes represented be determined by roll call and that a majority of this number make a ruling on any question not requiring a decision. On motion this recommendation was accepted.

In order that the proposed amendments to the By-Laws should be given full consideration before the lateness of the hour brought interruptions, the President suggested that the order of business be changed, and on motion it was agreed that the order of business for the morning session be as follows: report of the President; report of the Board of Directors; report of the Council; report of the General Secretary; report of the Secretary-Treasurer; business referred to the Convention by the Council; new business; reports of the sectional vice-presidents.

At the request of Mrs. Morrison, the President's report was deferred until the afternoon session, and the report of the Board of Directors was taken up. The Secretary-Treasurer repeated the recommendations made to the Council on Monday by the Board of Directors and approved by that body. They were recommendations of the meeting of the Board of Directors held in Chicago, on March 27, 1913, and recommendations made by the Board of Directors at a meeting held Monday morning, April 13, 1914.

One of these recommendations provided for a change in Art. VII, sec. 2, of the By-Laws, providing for the election of college councillors. On motion it was agreed that this amendment be referred to the committee charged with the presentation of other amendments to the By-Laws, so that its wording might be abbreviated and that it might be again submitted to the Biennial.

The Secretary-Treasurer then made a brief report of the Council meeting on Monday afternoon which was adopted.

The report of the General Secretary was presented, describing in detail the work of the past year; the general policies which had been outlined; and

the cordial response received from committees, branches, and affiliated associations. The General Secretary made a supplementary report of the correspondence carried on by her office during the year, and, on motion, this report was unanimously accepted "with great enthusiasm."

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, as read in the Council meeting, was presented, and, on motion, adopted. A second motion asked that the Secretary-Treasurer make a report of the line of policy which had been worked out between herself and the General Secretary in regard to the division of the work between these two offices. This motion was carried and the Secretary-Treasurer made the following statement: That after a number of conferences, she and the General Secretary had agreed that all matters pertaining to the executive work of the Association, the defining of policies, the calling of all meetings, committees, and conferences, and other questions of general administration belong properly to the office of the General Secretary; and that to the Secretary-Treasurer belong the collection of fees, the accounting for money, and all matters pertaining to finances. So far as her secretarial duties are concerned, the Secretary-Treasurer should be a secretary of record only, responsible for the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, of the Council, and of the business meetings of the Association.

The President stated that this report, being of the nature of an explanation, would be accepted without motion.

The business referred to the Convention by the Council was next taken up, and the following amendments to the By-Laws were adopted:

"On motion it was agreed to recommend to the general Association at the Philadelphia meeting that Art. II, sec. 4, should be so interpreted as to give the sectional vice-presidents power to select three members living in their sections to act as an advisory committee to them until a council has come into existence." Motion carried.

"It was moved that the Council recommend to the Biennial meeting the amending of the present By-Laws by striking out in Art. I, sec. 1, clause (a), the words 'shall be made eligible to membership when fifty of their alumnae shall have made formal application to be enrolled as individual members.'" Motion carried.

The next item of referred business was a recommendation from the Council meeting held in Chicago, in March, 1913, as follows:

"President Thomas moved that the Council recommend to the Association at the Biennial meeting at Philadelphia that the terms of the General Secretary and Bursar shall expire with the Council meeting in 1915 and that they shall serve until that date; and that the term of the Secretary-Treasurer shall expire at the Mid-Council meeting in 1916 and that she shall serve until that date." On motion this recommendation was adopted by the Biennial.

"Art. XIII of the By-Laws, being the procedure under By-Laws," as defined in the Chicago Council meeting of March, 1913, was then brought forward for the consideration of the Convention.

After much discussion it was moved that this whole matter be laid upon

the table until the presentation of an amendment to Art. II, sec. 1, of the By-Laws proposed by the Ann Arbor Branch.

The President then called for the Ann Arbor amendment, which was read by Mrs. Scott. It was moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. After much discussion the question was called for and the amendment lost.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING,
SECOND SESSION, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15, 1914

The meeting was called to order at 3:00 P.M., Mrs. Morrison in the chair. The President announced the following Committee on Resolutions: Mrs. Howes, chairman, Miss Fitch, and Miss Breed, and requested that their report be prepared for the following afternoon.

"Art. XIII, being procedure under By-Laws," having been laid upon the table until after the disposal of the Ann Arbor amendment, was now brought before the Convention for action. Miss Thomas moved the interpretation of Art. XIII as given on the printed slips distributed among the members. During the morning session an amendment had been offered to Art. XIII, slightly changing the wording so as to make the intent clearer, and the amended amendment was now before the Convention. Miss Thomas explained that, while she had proposed this as an amendment because the Council had thought it an amendment, she, herself, was of the opinion that it was an order of procedure which the Board of Directors and the Council would be competent to arrange. As sponsor for the motion she desired to withdraw it with universal consent. It was then moved, seconded, and carried that action on this amended amendment be postponed. Miss Thomas then moved that this amendment be referred to the Council as an order of procedure, which was carried by a rising vote. A second motion prevailed to the effect that this order of procedure be referred to the Council with power to act.

The following amendments, submitted by the President and embodied in a resolution referred to the Philadelphia Biennial by the Board of Directors and Council in Chicago, 1913, and in extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held in Chicago, 1913, were then read and adopted:

"It is further recommended that an amendment to Art. X, sec. 2, be offered at the proper time, construing the Committee on Arrangements for biennial meetings to be a local Committee on Arrangements."

"To amend Article VIII of the By-Laws by adding a new section to be known as Section 7, which shall read as follows: 'All vacancies in the office of sectional vice-president, occurring in the interim between the biennial meetings, shall be filled by the Board of Directors; and any officer so elected by the Board shall hold office until the next biennial meeting.'"

"The Board of Directors shall meet once a year at the call of the President and at other times at the call of the President or on the written request of any four members. In the interim, between meetings of the Board of Directors, a written vote of the Board may be taken, without meeting, on any question which may be submitted in writing or by telegraph to the Board by the President; provided that every member of the Board shall have an opportunity to vote upon the question submitted. The voting shall close two weeks after the date on which the question is sent to the members. The vote shall be mailed to the Secretary for record or may be sent by telegraph, provided the cost shall not be charged to the Association; and if a majority of the members shall vote on any question so submitted to them, the vote shall be counted and shall have the same effect as if cast at a meeting of the Board."

In reference to the last amendment, the President stated that where the word "Secretary" occurred it meant the Secretary-Treasurer, who acts as secretary to the Board of Directors.

Miss Maltby, chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, was then called upon for a report of her committee.

After the presentation of Miss Maltby's report, Miss Edith Kendall, literary executor of Anna C. Brackett, presented a short account of the life and achievements of Miss Brackett. At the conclusion of Miss Kendall's report, the Association expressed its approval by a rising vote of thanks.¹

On motion it was agreed that there should be given publicity through the newspapers to the fact that the A.C.A. had received, as a gift, the Anna C. Brackett Fund for a fellowship; and that the Association desired to be known as a safe repository for such trusts.

Following Miss Maltby's report, the report of the President was received which called attention to the work of the Association and the problems involved in the first year of administration under the new By-Laws. The President referred again to the proposed exhibit in the Panama-Pacific Exposition and of the work to be done if a creditable exhibit be assembled. At the conclusion of the President's report, Mrs. Turner of the California Branch restated the motion, referred by the Council to the Biennial. The motion was as follows: "That the President appoint a committee, which, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have full power to act in the matter of an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, provided that no funds for the purpose of such an exhibit be expended from the treasury of the A. C. A., but from special contributions only."

After much discussion, the original recommendation of the Council was adopted with the following amendment: "Provided that the exhibit be not on the higher education of women." Following this discussion, it was moved that if the committee should decide to hold a child-welfare exhibit, it be recommended to use the phrase "exhibit on the child" instead of "child-welfare exhibit." After considerable discussion this motion was carried by a rising vote.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

¹ It was voted by the Council to edit and publish Miss Kendall's address on Miss Anna C. Brackett's life and work as a supplement to the *Journal of the Association*. (See p. 57.)

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

THIRD SESSION, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, THURSDAY
MORNING, APRIL 16, 1914

The President, Mrs. Morrison, called the meeting to order in Parrish Hall at 10:35 A.M.

The first item on the order of business was the report of the Nominating Committee, which was made by the chairman, Miss Yerxa. This committee presented the following nominations: for President, Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, acting dean, Radcliffe College; for Vice President-at-Large, Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt, resident physician at the University of Michigan. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the report of the Nominating Committee be adopted. The President then called for nominations from the floor as provided in the By-Laws. There being none, it was on motion agreed that the Secretary-Treasurer be empowered to cast the ballot of the Association for the nominees reported by the Committee on Nominations. The Secretary-Treasurer reported the ballot cast and the candidates duly elected.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention express to the retiring President its appreciation of her tactful, dignified, and delightful leading of the meetings. This motion was put by the Secretary-Treasurer and carried by a rising vote.

The report of the Bursar being next in order, it was moved and seconded that the summary of the Bursar's report, as given in the Council meeting on Monday, be repeated. This motion was carried and the Secretary-Treasurer stated the balances from the Bursar's report as follows:

October 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913: receipts, \$10,129.22, expenditures, \$7,276.43; balance on hand June 1, 1913, \$2,852.79.

June 1, 1913, to March, 1914: balance and receipts, \$9,327.81, expenditures, \$5,049.87; balance on hand March, 1914, \$4,277.94.

It was moved and seconded that this report be adopted.

Mrs. Murdoch presented the Auditor's report as read in the Council meeting on Monday, April 13, and on motion this report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by Mrs. Howes. (See this report, p. 73.) The first, second, and third resolutions were adopted without discussion. After some debate the fourth resolution was, on motion, adopted.² The fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions, sent to the Committee on Resolutions from the Conference of Alumnae Associations affiliated with the A.C.A., were presented and adopted. The eighth resolution, on the subject of placement bureaus, was, on motion, adopted. The ninth resolution, on the subject of international peace, indorsed by 19 branches, was presented and its adoption moved. The following amendment to this resolution was moved and carried: "That the branches be urged to study the question of peace as one of vital interest to educated women." The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. Then followed a resolution of appreciation

² See minutes of afternoon session, p. 65.

of those members of the Association who had died. This was carried by a silent rising vote. The chairman of the committee then read a resolution sent to the Radcliffe alumnae, President Briggs, and Mrs. Coes, at the time of the death of Miss Mary Coes, and also a resolution from the Conference of Women Trustees. The chairman closed her report with a resolution of thanks to the hosts and hostesses of the Convention. On motion, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted.

Following the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the report of the Auditor on the accounts of the chairman of the Committee on Trust Funds was read by Miss Yerxa, the Auditor, and, on motion, accepted.

Following Miss Yerxa's report Mrs. Morrison introduced Miss Florence M. Cushing, who for years has acted as chairman of the Committee on Trust Funds. Miss Cushing offered the following resolution: "That a committee be appointed by the Chair to formulate the regulations under which the Association shall continue to act as a repository of trust funds, and to report these regulations to the Board of Directors for action." Miss Cushing then read a list of the bonds and securities appended to the report of the Auditor, and explained the need of a different arrangement from the present one for caring for these funds, which had gradually increased. It was moved that the committee suggested by Miss Cushing be appointed. This motion was carried and the President then appointed Miss Cushing, the chairman of the Committee on Trust Funds, as chairman of this new committee, with power to appoint the other members of her committee. On motion the report of the Committee on Trust Funds was accepted. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the report of the Committee on Trust Funds, including the list of securities as read by Miss Cushing, be printed in the *Journal*.

The President then called for the reports of the sectional vice-presidents.

Mrs. A. B. Howes presented the report for the North Atlantic Section. This report was adopted.

On suggestion from the floor, the President limited the reports of the vice-presidents to ten minutes.

Mrs. T. W. Sidwell presented the report from the South Atlantic Section. At the conclusion of Mrs. Sidwell's report, Miss Thomas moved that the Committee on Resolutions, in connection with the sectional vice-president of the South Atlantic Section, be empowered to draw up a proper resolution, expressing the approval of the A.C.A. of the plan of having a co-ordinate educational college established by the legislature of Virginia. This motion was carried.

Mrs. E. C. Schmidt presented the report of the Northeast Central Section, and Miss Laura R. White the report of the Southeast Central Section. These reports were accepted.

Further reports were postponed until the afternoon session.

Before the close of the meeting Mrs. Morrison introduced the newly elected President, Miss Caroline L. Humphrey.

On motion the meeting adjourned to reconvene at 2:00 P.M.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING,

FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16, 1914

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P.M. by the President.

In the absence of Dr. Calkins, Mrs. Clarke presented the report of the Naples Table, which was accepted.

The President's report was then read by Mrs. Morrison, dealing with the history of the Association and a hopeful prophecy for its future. Following her report, Mrs. Morrison introduced Miss Humphrey, who responded with a greeting to the Association.

Following the President's report, it was moved that Resolution 4, adopted at the morning session, be reconsidered. On the adoption of this motion it was moved that consideration of this resolution be postponed until the California Biennial.

Dr. Pratt then presented the following resolution: "In view of the broad policy of the Association toward all interests vitally affecting the education of women, and in the belief that the question of suffrage is one which deserves the serious study of college women, *Be it resolved*, That the branches be requested to undertake such study as an academic question; to investigate the status and working of suffrage; and to return delegates, instructed to vote on the resolution indorsing suffrage, which will be presented at the next biennial meeting; and, further, that in the call for this meeting the branches be reminded that this question will be presented." The adoption of this resolution was moved, seconded, and carried by a vote of 79 to 21.

Mrs. Martin then presented the report of the Committee on Vocational Opportunities, raising questions of policy, which were, on motion, referred to the Council meeting of the next day.

The general topic for the afternoon meeting was then introduced: "Have Women's Salaries Been Increased?" (a) "By Special Courses in Education," Winifred Robinson, dean, Delaware College for Women; (b) "By Higher University Training," Sarah Pleis Miller, head of Department of Chemistry, Philadelphia High School for Girls; (c) "By Opening of Other Avenues of Work through Bureaus of Occupation," Mary S. Snow, research secretary, New York Inter-Collegiate Bureau of Occupation. At the close of the discussion the thanks of the Convention were extended to the speakers by a rising vote.

Miss Hendrie then presented her report for the South Rocky Mountain Section, and Miss Wilson for the South Pacific.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, FRIDAY MORNING,
APRIL 19, 1914

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON, Secretary-Treasurer

The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Caroline L. Humphrey.

The first question before the Council was that of the next Council meeting, this to be determined in order to determine the terms of the General Secretary and the Bursar. It was recommended that the two officers serve until August, 1915, since the resolution of Mrs. Kerr (p. 19 of the By-Laws) did not provide for any meeting in Easter week, 1915. After some discussion, it was, on motion, agreed that the Council interpret the resolution to mean that the General Secretary and Bursar should serve until the Council meeting at San Francisco, August, 1915.

It was moved and carried that a sufficient number of copies of the By-Laws be printed, as amended, and sent to every general member with the receipt for her dues, and that a number of copies be sent to every branch president to be given to new members.

Miss Humphrey said that the Board of Directors approved the appointment of the Local Committee of Arrangements of San Francisco, by the Chair, in blank, the names to be supplied later by Mrs. Morrison upon her return to California.

The next business before the Council was the filling of vacancies on committees. It was moved and seconded that the chairman of the Committee on Publication be empowered to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Miss Jackson.

On recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships, Dr. Sophia Hart of Wellesley was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. Elkus.

On motion it was agreed that vacancies occurring in the remaining committees be filled by a committee, consisting of the Chair, the General Secretary, and the chairman of each committee.

On motion it was agreed that a special Committee on Foreign Students be formed to confer with women coming to this country for study from our foreign possessions and other countries, so that they might not make mistakes in selecting courses of study most suited to their needs. An amendment was offered to this motion, providing that the name of this committee be left to the Board of Directors, in conference with the committee. The amendment was seconded and carried and the original motion was voted upon and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Publication was presented and, on motion, adopted.

Mrs. Morrison presented a letter from Mrs. Moore, secretary of the League of National Organizations of Women. After discussion it was agreed to refer the question of joining the League of National Organizations of Women to the

Board of Directors with power to act. This motion was amended to provide that Mrs. Moore should confer with the Board of Directors. Upon the acceptance of the amendment the motion was put and carried.

The report of the Committee on Euthenics was presented. Its first recommendation referred to the printing of a scientific report of Dr. Muhse. It was on motion agreed that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to secure expert advice on the scientific correctness of the report. This motion was adopted, and was followed by a second motion that the question of the expense of publishing this report be referred to the Board of Directors after the paper had been passed upon by the committee appointed by the Chair.

The recommendation in regard to the changing of the name of the Committee on Euthenics to Committee on Home Economics was not adopted.

Mrs. Sidwell then presented a letter from Dr. Emily Ray Gregory, regarding instruction in normal schools and colleges on hygiene and heredity. On motion the communication of Dr. Gregory was referred to the Committee on Euthenics.

A resolution from the Southern Association of College Women, referred to the Council by the Biennial, was then presented (see page 58).

It was, on motion, agreed that cordial greetings be sent in writing to the Southern Association, and that the A.C.A. in return invite a fraternal delegate from the Southern Association to its Council.

For the Committee on Vocational Opportunities, Mrs. Martin then presented the subject of the vocational census; and, after discussion, it was moved that the question of gathering the necessary statistics be left to the chairman of the Committee on Vocational Opportunities and the chairman of the Committee on Alumnae Associations that they might work out the problem together with the understanding that as much of the work as possible be left to the alumnae associations. This motion was carried.

A motion of appreciation to Miss Adams for her valuable services in connection with the vocational bulletin was adopted. This motion brought about a discussion of the value and uses of the vocational bulletin and brought out testimony as to the accuracy and value of that publication to administrative and executive officers in schools and colleges, which was followed by suggestions for extending the sale of the bulletin.

The Committee on Credentials asked the adoption of the following recommendation: "That the Committee on Credentials be empowered to require from the proper officers, at least twenty-four hours in advance of the first meeting of the Convention, letters naming the person or persons who will represent their branches or associations, in order that the committee may comply with the by-law which requires that a report be in readiness at least three hours before the meeting." This recommendation was adopted.

At the Wednesday afternoon meeting a motion prevailed that the definition of the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer and Bursar, as provided by Art. XIII, be construed, not as an amendment to the By-Laws, but as an order of procedure. This motion was followed by a second motion in the Biennial: "That the whole question be referred to the Council with power to act." This

question was now brought to the attention of the Council by the President, and it was moved that the method of procedure recommended by Art. XIII be put into operation during the next eighteen months. The motion was seconded. Mrs. Morrison explained why this method of procedure had not been put into operation and referred to the legal opinion of Mr. Morrison which was then read by the Secretary-Treasurer. The motion as stated was put and lost. It was then moved that this method of procedure be put into operation until the next meeting of the Association, provided that the President, General Secretary, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association take advice of two well-known lawyers who shall agree that the Association has the right to do this. This motion was carried by a vote of 36 in favor, 11 against, and 7 not voting. A motion was put that the chairman of the Committee on Trust Funds be added to this committee. The motion was carried.

On motion it was agreed that a committee be appointed to prepare for the next meeting of the Council a report as to the best method of electing general delegates and councillors; and to define the duties of the General Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer and the method of procedure in certain committees.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the Budget.

The Secretary-Treasurer called attention to the following motion adopted at the Chicago Council meeting: "That the remainder of the Budget, amounting to \$975 or thereabouts, be appropriated to the salary of the General Secretary for the year 1913-14, being the next fiscal year; that to this amount be added the fees coming in from the alumnae associations and alumnae groups and such other funds as may be at the disposal of the Association up to \$2,000." Miss Puncheon called attention to the fact that, while there appeared to be sufficient money in the treasury to meet the balance due the General Secretary, it must be appropriated before it could be paid; and, on motion, the balance due the General Secretary for salary for the year 1913-14 was ordered paid.

At the request of Miss Cushing \$46.65 was appropriated to the Committee on Fellowships to apply on the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship for this year.

Then, after some discussion as to the probable income of the Association, it was, on motion, agreed to vote the Budget for two years, 1914-15 and 1915-16. The following appropriations were approved, including the additional \$150 for incidental expenses for the General Secretary:

1914-15		1915-16	
Traveling expenses, President. \$	150.00	Traveling expenses, President. \$	150.00
General Secretary, salary	2,000.00	General Secretary, salary	2,000.00
Traveling allowance, General Secretary	300.00	Traveling allowance, General Secretary	300.00
Office incidentals, General Secretary	400.00	Office incidentals, General Secretary	400.00
Secretary-Treasurer, salary . . .	1,000.00	Secretary-Treasurer, salary . . .	1,000.00
Carried forward	\$3,850.00	Carried forward	\$3,850.00

Brought forward.....	\$3,850.00	Brought forward.....	\$3,850.00
Office incidentals, Secretary-		Office incidentals, Secretary-	
Treasurer.....	250.00	Treasurer.....	250.00
Publication Committee	1,200.00	Publication Committee	1,200.00
Proofreading.....	100.00	Proofreading.....	100.00
Membership Committee	125.00	Membership Committee	125.00
Committee on Fellowships....	15.00	Committee on Fellowships....	15.00
Committee on Vocational Op-		Committee on Vocational Op-	
portunities.....	125.00	portunities.....	125.00
Committee on Recognition of		Committee on Recognition of	
Colleges.....	75.00	Colleges.....	75.00
Conference of Women Trustees		Conference of Women Trustees	
of Colleges.....	50.00	of Colleges.....	50.00
Conference of Alumnae Asso-		Conference of Alumnae Asso-	
ciations.....	25.00	ciations.....	25.00
European Fellowship.....	500.00	European Fellowship.....	500.00
School Patrons' Association..	25.00	School Patrons' Associations..	25.00
Naples Table.....	50.00	Naples Table.....	50.00
	<u>\$6,390.00</u>		<u>\$6,390.00</u>

and all incidental expenses authorized by the President and Bursar. On motion the Budget for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, as stated above, was adopted.

The General Secretary asked permission to transfer the balance of \$65.00 left in her appropriation for traveling expenses to the deficit in clerical service of the past two years. That request brought forward a discussion of the general expenses of the General Secretary, and it was, on motion, agreed to apply the \$65, mentioned above, to the deficit of \$361.20 reported by Miss Francis, and to meet the remainder of this sum from the balance remaining in the treasury.

On motion the Secretary-Treasurer was directed in future to prepare, in conjunction with the President and General Secretary, a budget to be submitted to the Council meeting, this budget to be mimeographed and placed in the hands of the members of the Council prior to the San Francisco meeting.

The sense of the meeting on the question whether branches of the A.C.A. should join state federations of clubs was taken, and showed a large majority in favor of such affiliations.

On motion the Committee on Procedure, authorized at a previous meeting, was directed to draw up instructions for future nominating committees to have ballots sent out one month previous to the biennial meeting; and a second motion provided that the question of plural voting be also referred to the Committee on Procedure.

President Thomas asked that between now and the next Council meeting our members give consideration to changing the name of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and suggested the National Association of Women College Graduates of the United States.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON, *Chairman*

One hundred and forty-one members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae presented credentials and were duly qualified as voting members of the Convention held April 13-17, 1914. Of the 141 duly qualified delegates, 33 represented more than one class of membership as provided by the By-Laws. Besides the voting delegates an encouraging number of members from all sections of the country were present at the meetings.

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT AT THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

General officers: President, Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison; Vice-President-at-Large, Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt; Sectional Vice-Presidents, Mrs. A. B. Howes, Mrs. T. W. Sidwell, Mrs. E. C. Schmidt, Miss Laura White, Mrs. F. L. McVey, Miss Edna Hendrie, Miss Mary Wilson; General Secretary, Miss Vida Francis; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Katharine Puncheon.

Branch representatives: Ann Arbor Branch: Councillor, Mrs. F. N. Scott; Delegate, Miss Elizabeth Dean. Bloomington (Indiana) Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss L. G. Berry. Boston Branch: Councillors, Miss Caroline Davies, Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Miss Florence Cushing. California Branch: Councillors, Mrs. E. C. W. Lyders, Mrs. F. C. Turner, Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison in Friday Council meeting; Delegates, Mrs. E. C. W. Lyders, Mrs. F. C. Turner. Central New York Branch: Councillor, Mrs. G. W. Noyes; Delegate, Mrs. P. F. Milmoë. Chicago Branch: Councillors and Delegates: Miss Mary Ross Potter, Mrs. W. T. Hall. Colorado Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Edna Hendrie; Delegates, Miss M. Ruth Loomis, Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt. Columbus Branch: Councillor, Mrs. F. C. Caldwell; Delegates, Mrs. F. C. Caldwell, Miss Juliette Sessions. Connecticut Branch: Councillor, Miss Louise Farnam; Delegates, Miss Louise Farnam, Mrs. J. C. Tracy, Miss Mildred Bradley, Miss Adams, Miss Margaret Brendlinger. Detroit Branch: Councillor, Mrs. Walton Hendrick; Delegate, Mrs. Clarissa Fowler Murdoch. Eastern New York Branch: Councillor, Mrs. W. G. Van Loon; Delegates, Mrs. G. C. Leonard, Mrs. W. G. Van Loon. Fall River Branch: Councillor, Mrs. Randall Durfee; Delegate, Miss Durfee. Huntington Branch: Delegate, Mrs. Thomas Moore. Illinois-Iowa Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Mrs. G. W. Banning. Idaho Branch: Delegate, Miss Anne Blitz. Central Illinois Branch: Councillor, Mrs. A. N. Talbot; Delegate, Mrs. E. C. Schmidt. Indianapolis Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Mrs. W. J. Hasselman. Kansas Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Ida Hyde. Kansas City Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Margaret Murrell. Los Angeles Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Grace Berry. Madison Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Catherine Corscot. Milwaukee Branch: Councillor, Miss Ellen Sabin; Delegates, Miss Sabin, Miss Camille Freund, Mrs. G. H. Wahl. Minnesota Branch: Councillor and Dele-

gate, Miss Ruth Wilson. Central Missouri Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Eva Johnston. New York Branch: Councillors, Mrs. J. H. Huddleston, Mrs. H. P. DeForest; Delegates, Miss Mary Whiton, Miss Valentine Chandor, Mrs. H. P. DeForest. Ohio Branch: Councillor, Mrs. Willard Beahan; Delegates, Miss Florence Cunnea, Miss Emma Perkins. Ohio Valley Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Mrs. M. B. Bittenwieser. Omaha Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Euphemia Johnson. Philadelphia Branch: Councillor, Miss Elizabeth Snyder; Delegates, Mrs. W. I. Hull, Mrs. W. S. Buck, Miss Jennie Beale, Mrs. F. T. Gucker, Miss Velma Turner. Pittsburgh Branch: Councillor, Miss Frances Parry; Delegate, Miss Marion Holmes. Rhode Island Branch: Councillor, Miss Alice Howland; Delegates, Mrs. F. T. Easton, Miss Ruth Franklin, Miss Lucy Brownell, Mrs. H. S. Pitts. St. Louis Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Alice Flickinger. St. Paul Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Mrs. C. A. Severance. Southern New York Branch: Councillor, Miss Alice L'Amoreaux; Delegate, Miss Ruth Wilkinson. Tacoma Branch: Councillor and Delegate, Miss Margery Stallcup. Washington Branch: Councillor, Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones; Delegates, Miss Elizabeth Leech, Mrs. R. B. Morgan. Western New York Branch: Councillor, Mrs. J. H. Daniels; Delegates, Mrs. W. M. Mills, Mrs. J. H. Daniels.

General members: Councillors, Miss Eleanor Lord, Mrs. S. F. Clarke, Mrs. F. L. McVey, Miss Mary Breed; Delegates, Miss Fanny Gates, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Roxanne Vivian, Dr. Helen Putnam.

Affiliated associations: Barnard College: Councillor, Mrs. R. N. Lawrence; Delegates, Miss Morgan, Miss Potter, Miss Kohn, Miss Spencer. Bryn Mawr College: Councillor, Miss Marion Reilly; Delegates, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Swindler, Miss Schenck, Mrs. Mooreland, Miss Ransom. Radcliffe College: Councillor, Miss Sara Yerxa; Delegates, Miss Bates, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Kent, Miss Weeks, Miss Graham, Mrs. Morse. Smith College: Councillors, Dr. Alice Tallant, Mrs. A. B. Howes, Miss Fuller, Mrs. E. D. Parsons, Miss Comstock; Delegates, Miss O'Neill, Miss Cliff. Wellesley College: Councillors, Miss Tufts, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Ruth Goodwin, Miss McDonald, Mrs. S. W. Paul; Delegates, Mrs. Williams, Miss Bailey, Miss Palen, Dr. Lathrop, Mrs. Overfield, Miss Piper, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Magee.

Ex-Presidents: Mrs. S. B. Pearmain, Miss Florence Cushing.

Boards and faculties of colleges and universities: Barnard College: Councillor, Mrs. R. N. Lawrence. Bryn Mawr College: Councillor, Miss M. Carey Thomas. Cornell University: Councillor, Mrs. C. B. Martin. University of Chicago: Councillor, Miss Susan Ballou. Grinnell College: Councillor, Miss Fanny Gates. Indiana University: Councillor, Miss L. G. Berry. University of Iowa: Councillor, Miss A. L. Klingenhagen. University of Kansas: Councillor, Miss Ida Hyde. University of Michigan: Councillor, Mrs. Myra Jordan. University of Minnesota: Councillor, Miss Margaret Sweeney. University of Missouri: Councillor, Miss Eva Johnston. Northwestern University: Councillor, Miss Irene Blanchard. Oberlin College: Councillor, Miss Florence Fitch. Ohio State University: Coun-

cillor, Miss Caroline Breyfogle. Smith College: Councillor, Miss Louise Cheever. Swarthmore College: Councillor, Mrs. Clara Newport. Western Reserve University: Councillor, Miss H. Smith. Colorado College: Councillor, Miss M. Ruth Loomis.

Chairman of committees: Membership: Miss Katharine Puncheon. Vocational Opportunities: Mrs. A. S. Martin. Fellowships: Miss Margaret Maltby. Investing Trust Funds: Miss Florence Cushing. Nominating: Miss Sara Yerxa. Recognition of Colleges and Universities: Miss Ada Comstock.

As this was the first convention held under the new By-Laws, the Committee on Credentials met with a number of difficulties in listing delegates. By action of the Council duly qualified delegates at this convention were permitted to vote "in accordance with their expectation." In order that there may be no misunderstanding in future meetings the Committee on Credentials begs leave to call attention to Art. VII of the By-Laws, and further to the adoption by the Council of the following recommendation of the Committee on Credentials: "That the Committee on Credentials be empowered to require from the proper officers, at least twenty-four hours in advance of the first meeting of the Convention, letters naming the person or persons who represent their branches or associations, in order that the committee may comply with the by-law which requires that a report be in readiness at least three hours before the meeting."

The following deans and representatives were present at the Conference held at Bryn Mawr, April, 1914: Gertrude S. Martin, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Annette Gardner Munro, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.; Caroline S. Davies, Jackson College of Tufts College, Boston, Mass.; Florence M. Fitch, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Caroline M. Breyfogle, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Helen M. Smith, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Myra B. Jordan, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sarah deM. Plaisance, University of St. Lawrence, Canton, N.Y.; Henrietta J. Meeteer, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; Mary L. Burton, Carleton College, Newport, Minn.; Anna Adams Pintti, Wells College, Aurora, N.Y.; Mary Isabel Park, Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio; Clara Anna Broswell, Bates College, Lewiston, Me.; Lida Shaw King, Brown University, Providence, R.I.; Caroline B. Dow, National Training School Y.W.C.A., New York, N.Y.; Jean Marie Richards, Syracuse, N.Y.; Ada L. Comstock, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Margaret Judson, New York, N.Y.; Alice V. Waite, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Edith S. Tufts, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Winona A. Hughes, Wooster, Ohio; Margaret Sweeney, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Eleanor L. Lord, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; M. A. Harris, Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y.; Isabel Maddison, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Florence Purington, Mt. Holyoke College, Mt. Holyoke, Mass.; Grace E. Bury, Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.; Bertha M. Terrill, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Laura M. Cornell, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; Suzanne E. Throop, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.; Eva Johnston, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.;

Mary W. Newberry, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Bertha Hussey, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Elizabeth Conrad, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; Mary Ross Potter, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Mary B. Breed, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ruth Loomis, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Sara B. Lovejoy, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Elizabeth B. Bower, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Caroline L. Humphrey, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Anna M. Klingenhagen, State University of Iowa; Fanny C. Gates, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; Elisabeth A. Thompson, Municipal University of Akron; Ella McCaleb, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Winifred Robinson, Women's College of Delaware; Edith Denise, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.; Elizabeth L. Martin, University of Pittsburgh; Mabel K. Babcock, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Susan H. Ballou, University of Chicago; Laura L. Cheever, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Clara Marshall, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Grace Fuller, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Students: Anne D. Blitz, student at Columbia University; Jane A. Cochrane, student at Columbia University.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

ETHEL PUFFER HOWES, *Chairman*

I

Resolved, That the Conference of Women Trustees present at a meeting of the Conference held at Bryn Mawr College April 14, 1914, recommend that the Collegiate Alumnae assembled for their thirty-second meeting request the National Institute of Arts and Letters to elect to their membership the following three women: Cecilia Beaux and Mary Cassatt as artists, and Jane Addams as a woman of letters.

Resolved, That this resolution be signed by the proper officers and sent to Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, the permanent secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Resolved further, That, should this be approved, the members of the Conference be furnished with the names of the leading men of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and make it their business to bring the matter before them, and that the committee on this subject be continued in charge of the matter. [Approved by the Biennial Convention.]

II

Resolved, That we, the members of the Conference of Women Trustees, composed of the women trustees of the colleges and universities belonging to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae present at two regular meetings of the Conference held at Radcliffe College February 14, 1914, and at Bryn Mawr College April 14, 1914, hereby affirm our belief that it is our duty as women trustees of the independent women's colleges, affiliated women's colleges, and

coeducational colleges and universities to promote by every means in our power the highest academic standards; to urge on our respective boards of trustees the adoption of a uniform and self-explanatory system of college accounting; to make it our business to see that the women teachers employed by our governing boards receive salaries equal to those of men teachers of the same academic standing, and are not assigned social and other non-academic duties not required of men scholars of equal rank (such duties being otherwise provided for); and finally to take active measures to secure for all women teachers in our employ the same opportunities of promotion in position and salary as are afforded men teachers of the same academic standing, and especially opportunities of promotion to head professorships in proportion to the relative numbers of men and women employed as instructors of higher grade in the colleges or universities which we represent.

Resolved further, That this resolution, if approved by the Conference of Women Trustees, be reported to the Biennial Convention with a request for its approval, and that, having received the same, it be signed by the proper officers of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and be sent to the women trustees, presidents, and governing boards of all the colleges and universities belonging to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and further that the different branches of our Association be requested to bring this resolution to the attention of the governing boards of the colleges and universities in their respective states, and that the branches composed of women voters in the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, and Illinois be requested to endeavor to have elected as trustees of their respective universities men and women pledged to this policy. [Approved by the Biennial Convention.]

III

Resolved, That we, the members of the Conference of Women Trustees, composed of the women trustees of the colleges and universities belonging to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae present at two regular meetings of the Conference held at Radcliffe College February 14, 1914, and at Bryn Mawr College, April 14, 1914, hereby affirm our belief that every president of a college or university and every dean or chief executive officer of a woman's college affiliated with a college or university for men should be a member of the governing board of such college, university, or affiliated woman's college, either by regular election or *ex officio*, in order to increase the power of such executive officer to serve the college or university which he or she represents, to promote its interests in the community, to represent duly the trustees in the faculty and student body, and to forward the educational policies of the faculty in the governing board itself.

Resolved further, That this resolution, approved by the Conference at the two regular meetings held at Radcliffe College February 14, 1914, and at Bryn Mawr College April 14, 1914, be reported to the Biennial Council with a request for its approval, and that, having received the same, it be signed by the proper officers of our Conference and by the proper officers of the Association of

Collegiate Alumnae and be sent to the women trustees, presidents, and governing boards of the colleges and universities belonging to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae whose chief executive officer is not a member of the governing Board. [Approved by the Biennial Convention.]

IV

(This resolution was passed, but later reconsidered and action postponed.)

RESOLUTIONS TRANSMITTED TO THE ASSOCIATION BY THE CONFERENCE OF
AFFILIATED ALUMNAE ASSOCIATIONS

V

Resolved, That the chairman of such conference appoint a committee of three (3) to study the basis and methods for election of councillors and delegates from alumni associations of coeducational institutions which have been admitted to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, looking toward their ultimate affiliation.

VI

Resolved, That the chairman of such conference appoint a committee, with full power, to study the desirability of intercollegiate press bureaus in different localities, and, if it seems feasible, to appoint such bureaus, the object being to prevent the dissemination of false news, and to carry correct information concerning our A.C.A. colleges.

VII

Resolved, That the chairman of such conference appoint, with power, an intercollegiate committee to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to supplement whatever is already being done in behalf of obtaining uniform class records *at stated intervals* from our A.C.A. colleges, the object being a scientific and statistical basis for facts, referring to health, occupations, writings, college affiliations, marriages, children, etc. [Passed by the Biennial Convention.]

RESOLUTIONS TRANSMITTED TO THE BIENNIAL CONVENTION AS INDORSED BY
THE CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES AND CONFERENCE OF AFFILIATED
ALUMNAE ASSOCIATIONS

VIII

WHEREAS, The Association of Collegiate Alumnae in its active work employs a relatively small number of its members; and it is an acknowledged fact that the interest of members of an organization is in direct proportion to the work they contribute, and

WHEREAS, There is an urgent need in all communities for intelligent and critical interest in, watchfulness over, and co-operation with municipal governments in their manifold and ever-increasing social activities, and also with other semi-public social agencies, be it

Resolved, That the Association of Collegiate Alumnae encourage the establishment in each branch, where desirable, of a Placement Bureau for Volunteers whose duty it shall be to supervise a survey and directory of socia

agencies in each community; to make a list of definite work which A.C.A. members and other volunteers can do in each community; to hold meetings and make bulletins to educate A.C.A. members about local civic needs; to supervise the volunteer work of committees or individuals in field investigations and the reporting of specific matter needing attention; and to place regular volunteer workers, A.C.A. members or others, according to needs of social agencies and the fitness of the volunteer; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to promote the usefulness of the General Association to the branches, be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair whose duty it shall be to prepare and keep up to date a full and detailed list of opportunities for civic and social service to be printed in the *Journal*; and that a summary of such list be sent to each member of the graduating classes of all accredited colleges with an invitation to join the Association of Collegiate Alumnae as an organization through which such work can be done. [Passed by the Biennial Convention.]

FROM THE BRANCHES

IX

The following was transmitted to the Biennial Convention as indorsed by the following branches: Central New York, Eastern New York, Southern New York, Mohawk Valley, Washington, Huntington, Philadelphia, Madison, Central Missouri, Nebraska, Spokane, Yakima Valley, Detroit, Montana, Southern California, San José, Oregon, Seattle, Tacoma.

WHEREAS, The interest of the educational world in the movement to bring about international justice and a better understanding between nations is markedly shown by the calling of an International Conference of Education at the Hague, September, 1914; by the increasing number of peace prize contests in colleges; by new college lectureships on international problems, and by the organization of teachers in nearly forty state branches of the School Peace League.

Resolved, That the Association of Collegiate Alumnae affirms its belief that the replacement of the system of war by the system of law is a prerequisite to any rapid advance in civilization and should be the subject of earnest study by college women whose influence may thereby be largely extended. [Passed by the Biennial Convention.]

A further resolution introduced by Mrs. Martin was passed as follows:

Resolved, That the branches be urged to study the question of peace as one of vital interest to educated women, influential in forming public opinion.

RESOLUTION ON A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

X

Resolved, That the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in biennial convention at Philadelphia, April, 1914, hereby indorses the efforts of the Richmond Branch of the Southern Association of College Women, and the men and

women residents of Virginia to establish a co-ordinate college for women at the University of Virginia.

Resolved further, That the Association urge its branches and its general members to do all in their power to further the passage in 1916 by the legislature of Virginia of the bill to establish this college. [This resolution was passed.]

XI

Resolved, That the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in biennial convention at Philadelphia, April, 1914, desires to express and to record its sense of loss in the death of nineteen of its members since the period of the last biennial convention. Of these, one, Miss Mary Coes, was long an officer of the Association; in many ways our leader, much beloved, and eagerly followed for her competent knowledge, wise counsel, and generous spirit. [Passed by a unanimous silent standing vote.]

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN TRUSTEES
OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE HELD AT THE DEAN-
ERY, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, APRIL 14, 1914

Resolved, That we, the members of the Conference of Women Trustees present at the annual meeting of the Conference held at Radcliffe College, February 14, 1914, the first for four years not presided over by our late chairman, Dean Mary Coes, wish to place on record our sorrow for her untimely death, our gratitude for the wisdom and fairness with which she guided our deliberations, our admiration for those sterling qualities of mind and heart which made her an extraordinarily efficient executive officer, a progressive and broad-minded educational leader, and a dearly loved and trusted colleague and friend.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Briggs of Radcliffe College, the Association of Radcliffe College, and the Committee on Resolutions of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the next biennial convention.

XII

It is our pleasure to express, for the Biennial Convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, its appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of those whose hospitality it enjoyed. We extend sincere thanks, first, to the Philadelphia Branch, which has provided, not only beautiful and comfortable rooms for our meetings and every material convenience, delicious repasts, and interesting excursions, but a warmth of welcome which has quickened us all. To the Provost and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, for their gracious entertainment in the unique setting of the Archaeological Museum; to Miss Thomas and Bryn Mawr College, for a day of inspiring thoughts and aesthetic pleasure, and to the hostesses who surrounded the segregated conferences with an atmosphere of home; to President and Mrs. Swain and Swarthmore College, for a delightful experience in scenes of historic augury for the aims of the Association, we wish to express our gratitude.

We extend thanks to the College Club for its charming welcome and its continuous and much-appreciated hospitality; to the institutions we have been so cordially invited to visit, and which we have found so interesting, each in its individual character; the Temple University, the Women's Medical College, the Sleighton Farm, and to the Curtis Publishing Company, for an unusual opportunity to behold the workings of great institutions.

To which of our kind hosts we owe the agreeable arrangement whereby we stayed in town in the rain, and went to the country in the sunshine, we are in doubt, but we desire at least to thank personally Miss Reilly, and the members of the Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Brinton and the members of the Committee on Information for their untiring aid and wonderfully successful arrangements for this our first reorganized biennial convention. [This resolution was passed.]

COMMITTEE ON THE RECOGNITION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ADA L. COMSTOCK, Chairman

At its meeting on November 21, 1913, your committee found itself in some perplexity as to its standard of academic rating. The Association had voted the use of Class I of the list of colleges and universities prepared by the Bureau of Education; but it had not taken into account the fact that this list might not be made accessible to the public. As a matter of fact this list, even in its first form, had been given only a brief and imperfect publicity; and in its revised form it had never been made public at all. The Commissioner of Education had courteously allowed Miss Francis, our General Secretary, to see the revised list; but we had no authority to publish her observations, nor could the Commissioner give us positive assurance that the list would ever appear in print. Under the circumstances, it seemed to us that we could best forward the work of the Association by taking up for study the colleges and universities in Class I of the original list, and by leaving to this convention the puzzling question of the advisability of continuing to use as our standard a list to which the public was denied access. Our first recommendation, therefore, presents for membership in this Association eight colleges and universities, all of which, with the exception of Colorado College, were included in the original Class I.¹

The few weeks prior to this convention have, however, brought about a certain change in our situation. A conversation which Miss Francis has had with the Commissioner of Education, and which is confirmed by letter, has given us renewed hope that the list prepared by the Bureau will some day be published; and has, in the meantime, assured us of free access to such information as we need for purposes of academic rating. In view of this brighter prospect, we submit our second and third recommendations.

For recommendations, see minutes, p. 56.

¹ Colorado College was omitted from the original Class I on account of lack of full information regarding it. Mr. Babcock, the author of the classified list, has given us a statement to this effect.

COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

MARGARET E. MALTBY, Chairman

That the record of our Association for granting at least one A.C.A. fellowship a year for the last twenty-four years was not broken this year is due to the efforts of Professor Leach and to the generosity of a few individuals: Mrs. Morrison, our President, who turned over to this fund the entire appropriation made by the Association for her expenses, \$150, together with a personal check for \$50; Professor Emma M. Perkins, who raised \$205; Mrs. Rumsey; Mrs. Albright; and to others who gave small sums. Certainly the thanks of our Association are due to those who came forward so generously in this period of financial embarrassment when reorganization necessitated retrenchment in this function which we have always regarded as characteristic of the A.C.A.—and we might say the only continuous important function for these twenty-four years.

This year there were twenty-eight applications for the three available fellowships, viz., the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial, the A.C.A. European, and the Boston Alumnae Fellowship, again generously offered by that association. Of this number eleven were obviously too inexperienced in graduate work, according to the standards set by our Fellows for a number of years. In view of this fact it seems wise to your committee to be more explicit in the announcement of our requirements, to make it clear that, in general, preference is given to those applicants who have completed *at least two years of graduate work* at the time of their application, and *who have a definite research in preparation*. This would ordinarily mean candidates who either have the Ph.D. or would have it before they began their work as our Fellows. Most of our colleges and universities provide scholarships or fellowships for their promising candidates for graduate degrees who need this assistance, but there are at present very few fellowships available for women after their Ph.D. is won. Often the year of study and observation abroad, when a woman is prepared to make the most effective use of the resources of European libraries and laboratories, at a critical time in her career, enables her to contribute to really productive scholarship. This is perhaps the Association's most effective means of promoting the intellectual interests of women. As an illustration of our aim the Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellowship may be cited. This will be awarded for the second time next January. Its object is to train experts in the teaching profession by giving the woman of superior training and ability and some experience an opportunity to broaden her training and enable her if possible to make some constructive contribution to education in our country. We hope that other associations that wish to honor some leader may intrust funds for fellowships to our Association, since, through our extensive membership among alumnae of colleges and universities, we can get into touch with the ablest women students all over our country.

Of the 28 applicants for our fellowships this year 8 had either already taken the Ph.D. or expected to do so during the current academic year, and 4 had one year more of graduate work. According to the major subject the applicants

are grouped as follows: 4 in mathematics, 4 in chemistry, 3 in English literature, 3 in history, 3 in psychology, 2 in modern languages, 1 each in botany, sociology, and zoölogy, 6 scattering with little or no graduate work to their credit.

The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship was awarded this year to Miss Louise Fargo Brown, Ph.D., now instructor in the Department of History at Wellesley College. Miss Brown received from Cornell University her Bachelor's degree in 1903, and her Ph.D. in 1909. She was one year a graduate scholar in history, and later held a Cornell traveling fellowship in history. She spent two years abroad collecting material for her book on *The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy Men in England during the Interregnum*. In 1911 this was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize which is given every two years by the American Historical Association for the best essay in the field of modern European history. Not only the professors at Cornell under whom Miss Brown received her training in history, but also historians at Wellesley and in the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington testify to Miss Brown's admirable equipment and training for historical research and the presentation of her results in workmanlike, clear, vivid manner. It seemed to your committee that in awarding this fellowship to Miss Brown the Association was providing for a second noteworthy contribution to historical research, which would honor the woman in whose memory the fellowship is given.

Miss Brown plans to go to England to collect material for a biography of Anthony Ashley-Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury. In her own words: "It will be a valuable contribution to American history, if I am able to get more light upon Shaftesbury's colonial theories and their relation to his actual accomplishment both as president of the Board of Trades and Plantations and as colonizer in the Carolinas and the Bahamas. A more thorough understanding of his relations with Locke will be valuable for the whole history of English dissent after 1660, as well as for colonial history. These are but two of a number of aspects of Shaftesbury's activities, which are worthy of separate treatment." In giving Miss Brown this opportunity to work among the Shaftesbury papers in the Public Record Office and in other English archives your committee feels sure that she will be able to make valuable contributions to historical research.

The committee awarded the A.C.A. European Fellowship to Miss Angie L. Kellogg, who was graduated from Vassar in 1903. She received the Master's degree in 1904, while holding at Vassar a fellowship in philosophy and psychology. She taught successfully in a high school for over six years. For the past three years she has been studying at Bryn Mawr, and receives her Doctor's degree this June. The first two years she held the resident fellowship in philosophy (an unusual honor to retain it the second year), and this year she has the Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Babbott Fellowship from Vassar, supplemented by a Bryn Mawr graduate scholarship with the title of Fellow by courtesy.

For years Miss Kellogg's attention has been drawn by broad humanitarian interests to a study of the theory of punishment, and her work has been so

intelligently directed toward preparing herself for the study of it that I shall give briefly her activities in that line. In the summer of 1911 she was superintendent of the Bureau of Charities of Watertown, New York, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and probation officer. She was eight months in a law office to gain experience in investigating the facts of clients' claims, and in drawing up preliminary papers and briefs. She did this for the experience and knowledge of human nature, and also for the elementary knowledge of law, not with any idea of making it her profession. In the summer of 1913 she was an officer at the New York State Reformatory for Women, where her duties were chiefly educational. She has also visited for varying periods many important reformatories for boys and girls and women in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York. Her object has been to observe the methods of discipline and to make inquiry concerning the genesis of these methods. Miss Kellogg has supplemented this observation and study of the philosophy underlying it by courses in economics and sociology and methods of social research. In the words of one who knows her: "When to these interests are added scientific training and abilities of the first order the usefulness of her efforts cannot be considered doubtful."

Miss Kellogg plans to attend the lectures of certain European ethicists and sociologists, and to study at first hand the principles and methods in vogue in European schools and reformatories. Certainly in the opinion of her professors, of Miss Katharine Davis, commissioner of the Department of Correction of the City of New York, and of those who have had an opportunity to observe her work, our Association is wise to aid Miss Kellogg to study this subject which now demands attention in all civilized countries.

The award of the Boston Alumnae Fellowship was made to Miss Olive C. Hazlett, who is a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Chicago. Miss Hazlett was graduated from Radcliffe in 1912 with the distinction *magna cum laude* in mathematics. She completed the requirements for the degree in three years by anticipating college work and taking Harvard summer-school courses. The last two years she has been studying at the University of Chicago, holding a fellowship in mathematics. She took her M.A. degree, presenting a thesis on the "Invariantive Characterization of Linear Associative Algebras in a Small Number of Units," which was given before the mathematical club of the University and before the American Mathematical Society, and won her election to the Chicago Chapter of $\Sigma\Xi$. She will probably complete the work for her Ph.D. next year as Fellow of the Boston Alumnae Association at the University of Chicago.

Her professors testify to her unusual scholarship and to her critical and creative mathematical ability. "Not merely does she thoroughly assimilate and understand the lectures she attends, but she has the ability to pursue independently original investigations." Miss Hazlett is the enthusiastic student of promise whom the Boston Alumnae Association is to help to win her doctorate.

Your committee feels no hesitation whatever in presenting the names of three such promising candidates for our fellowships, and it believes the Associa-

tion honors itself in enabling these women to make their contributions to American scholarship.

Our present European Fellow, Miss Ruth Holden, who is working at Cambridge University, England, will be able to continue her work next year as Alice Freeman Palmer Fellow of Wellesley College. Last summer Miss Holden spent in fossil-hunting on the eastern coast of Scotland. As yet she has not had time to investigate thoroughly the material collected, but from a preliminary examination it bids fair to be of considerable interest. She has been attending lectures in botanical courses corresponding to those from which Harvard excludes Radcliffe students and has found them very profitable. She writes: "Aside from this regular work, I have devoted as much time as possible to research. Professor Seward suggested that I collaborate with him in the examination of a collection of fossils sent here by the Director of the Geological Survey of India, and the comparison of these specimens with those of the same age from England and the Continent has proved exceedingly interesting. To complete this work will take the best part of another year, but I have prepared for publication three papers dealing with points of special interest which have already turned up."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer from June 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914, is attached and shows the receipt of \$5,800.10, which has been transmitted to the Bursar. A study of the membership indicates an encouraging gain over last year's report, the net increase in membership to date being 378. The net increase in membership for last year at the close of our fiscal year, June 1, was 239.

The change in the fiscal year from October 1 to June 1 has caused little or no confusion. On May 1, the Secretary-Treasurer sent notices to the branches asking that dues for the coming year be paid as promptly as possible and requesting that all dues be paid by January 1, in order that the Association should not be put to the expense of sending the *Journal* to those who did not expect to continue their membership. This request was responded to more generally than I had reason to expect. We did not, of course, receive all dues by January 1, but by that time we had received a goodly sum with explanations of delinquency.

On May 1, bills for their dues for the coming year were mailed to general members, and their response was sufficiently prompt to give us funds for current expenses until branch dues were received in October. On January 1 a second notice was sent to those general members whose dues had not been received, and in February a note to branches, asking that their financial reports be made complete by April 1, in order that the report to the Convention should show our income for the year as accurately as possible.

Since April 1 I have received \$295.00, making a total received to date of \$6,102.10.

The cordial response of branch treasurers and their real interest in keeping accurate accounts and in following up the membership has been most gratifying and helpful. Whatever steps could be taken to increase our membership or to hold members already in the Association have been taken. When information has come that a member has moved from one place to another, notice of such removal has been sent to the branch in the new city. General members have, as far as possible, been urged to join branches, and the name of every new general member near a branch has been sent to the secretary of that branch. The treasurers have reported many cases of members drawn into their branches through these letters.

A gratifying item in the financial report is the sum of money received for dues in arrears. For branch members \$202, for general members \$63, as against \$113 and \$4 of the last year. Following the direction of the Council, alumnae of the new colleges have been enrolled as members of the Association, although the fifty required by the By-Laws were not registered.

During last year Bryn Mawr College and Radcliffe College affiliated with the Association and paid their dues late in the fiscal year. These dues were entered in our last year's financial report; but the understanding with these Associations was that they were to be credited with membership for the year 1913-14. Since the beginning of the present year Smith College, Wellesley College, and Barnard College have joined the group of affiliated associations.

During the past year the General Secretary and myself have continued our effort to divide the duties of the two offices logically and systematically, and have come to certain conclusions with regard to this problem, which I shall be glad to have considered at the proper time.

At the Council meeting in March of last year I asked for direction as to the responsibility and duties of the Secretary-Treasurer in the payment of bills. As the result of this question a committee was appointed to define the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer in this regard, and made a report to the Council. The Council directed me to inaugurate the financial system recommended with the beginning of the new year, June 1, 1913. This direction I have not been able to carry out because, on investigation, a question of constitutionality was involved which made it seem wise to postpone any change in our financial system until the Convention should have acted upon the recommendation of the Council. Therefore, the question of the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer is still before this body.

During the year circumstances made it necessary for the chairman of the Membership Committee to resign her office. At the request of the President I assumed that work as an experiment, in order that we might find out if duplication could be avoided if the Secretary-Treasurer should be chairman of the Membership Committee. Most of the work of the Membership Committee had been completed before Mrs. Greene resigned; but it seems very certain that duplication in correspondence can be avoided and some saving in confusion if this work should be left with the Secretary-Treasurer. To that end I would

suggest that this arrangement be continued until the next meeting of the Council or the Convention when a more definite report could be made as to the advantages and disadvantages of such a plan.

The mailing list for this Association presents rather unusual difficulties. The chairman of the Publication Committee has aptly called our membership "fluid." It moves, it marries, it drops out, it goes abroad, it forgets to pay, and, above all, forgets to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of any of these things. Our difficulties are greatest in the effort to keep an accurate mailing list for the *Journal*. Heretofore, our addressing has been done by the University of Chicago Press from a card catalogue. That, I think, is an unsatisfactory method, and it is rather expensive. Upon my request for suggestions the University of Chicago Press brought before me the advantages of an addressograph list, the original cost of which would be, for 6,000 names, probably \$250; the cost of proof for each issue \$3. After the original outlay of \$250 there would be a considerable saving in the distribution of the *Journal*. Before each issue proof would be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer for correction and returned to the Press with corrections noted thereon, and the Press reports that the use of this addressograph list obviates inaccuracies and effects a considerable saving in distribution. I should, therefore, like to recommend to your consideration this plan. The Council meeting in Chicago last March suspended the publication of the *Register* for last year. During my term as Secretary-Treasurer I think I have had but two requests for the *Register* of the Association, and according to the financial statement of the year 1911-12 the publication of the *Register* cost the Association \$1,163.12. A grave question arises in my mind as to whether this Association is justified in expending this sum of money to publish names and addresses of its members once in two years, especially when one considers that such a list is of necessity inaccurate before it has left the press. This question should be given further consideration at this time and a policy established. The addressograph list, of which I have spoken above, could be secured by anyone desiring the names and addresses of the membership of this Association for approximately \$3. A very few want this list, but those who do would find such proof sheets much more accurate than any *Register*. The further purpose of the *Register*—that of listing our former officers, present officers, the holders of fellowships, and honorary members—could be secured, it has seemed to me, by using one issue of the *Journal* once a year, or once in two years, to publish this information. I, therefore, submit for your decision the question as to whether the *Register* shall or shall not be continued as has been the former policy.

In this report I have endeavored to touch upon questions of importance which have arisen in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer within the last year. While the detail work in the office has increased materially, the results have, on the whole, I think, been encouraging, and the cordial response from the membership at large has made the service a pleasure.

FINANCIAL REPORT

June 1, 1913—April 1, 1914

Moneys received:

Contribution to salary of General Secretary, 1912-13.....	\$	10.00
Dues, Affiliated Alumnae Associations		
Wellesley College.....		150.00
Smith College.....		150.10
Barnard College.....		70.00
Returned from estate of Mary Coes.....		50.00

Dues, Branch members

Current.....	\$3,373.00	
New.....	924.00	
Arrears.....	202.00	
Advance.....	27.00	4,526.00

Dues, General members

Current.....	\$ 538.00	
New.....	241.00	
Arrears.....	63.00	
Advance.....	9.00	851.00

\$5,807.10

Returned to branches, account errors..... 7.00

\$5,800.10

Transmitted by check to Elva Young Van Winkle, Bursar..... \$5,800.10

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP

June 1, 1913—April 1, 1914

Current members paid, 1913-14

Branch.....	3,373
General.....	538
	<u>3,911</u>

New members, 1913-14

Branch.....	924
General.....	241
	<u>1,165</u>

Members unpaid, 1913-14

Branch.....	827
General.....	77
	<u>904</u>
	5,980

Members lost, 1913-14

Resigned—Branch.....	325
General.....	13
Dropped—Branch.....	279
General.....	82
Died.....	19
Mail returned.....	53
Abroad, excused.....	15
	<u>786</u>

Net gain in membership, 379

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

VIDA HUNT FRANCIS

The report of a General Secretary is of necessity so much a duplication report that I find myself in the curious position of not wishing to omit anything from the story of a very interesting year's work and yet not daring to tell it all because it would in so many cases be the same as the reports already in or to be given of committees, conferences, and branches. In my report I shall follow the order given in the By-Law defining the duties of a General Secretary.

Throughout the entire year I have spent six and a quarter hours a day in correspondence and actual conference (except two weeks spent in a hospital last July). This does not include the time spent on trains, during which I often accomplished some of my best work, nor allow for any Sundays. If these are counted it makes an average of nine and a half hours a day in actual work.

I have visited nine branches; have met with seven committees; and have made twenty-seven special visits away from Philadelphia for conference with chairmen of committees and with vice-presidents, and in three cases with councillors.

I have represented the Association in the National League of Organizations of Women, in Washington, D.C.; in the Conference on Training in Citizenship, in Philadelphia; in the Educational Conference, in Columbus, Ohio; in the Education Department of the Federation of Women's Clubs, in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; in the Intercollegiate Conference on Vocational Training, in Boston; at the inaugurations of President Powell of Hobart and President Guth of Goucher; and at the Memorial Services held in honor of Dean Mary Coes, at Radcliffe. The Association was represented at the International Peace Conference in St. Louis through resolutions, by Miss Puncheon at the International Conference on School Hygiene, and by Mrs. Clarke at other conferences.

I beg to report that all the colleges admitted at the Chicago Council acknowledged their recognition with letters of interest and enthusiasm. All the officers, chairmen of committees, and other members accepted with good will and alacrity the duties assigned to them. In August, 1913, one of our most trusted and beloved officers—Miss Mary Coes—died suddenly and unexpectedly. Mrs. Arthur M. Greene resigned the chairmanship of the Membership Committee in December, 1913. No other vacancies have occurred during the year to my knowledge.

In June, 1913, the Wellesley and Smith Alumnae Associations were affiliated with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae—thus giving five affiliated associations at present, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Wellesley, and Smith.

It has sometimes seemed as if I did a great deal of useless "running to and fro"; but, when the spirit of the Association *as a whole* is appreciated, the "running" has justified itself. Branches which were dying of inanition have become active and even aggressive through learning what other branches were doing or had accomplished in similar situations or along similar lines. From

a number of branches has come the word, "We are beginning to feel as if we really belonged to something more vital than a name"; and almost every branch reports actual growth in members as well as enthusiasm. When the reorganization was adopted we had forty-nine branches. Now, in only an eighteen months' trial, we have added thirteen new branches, making sixty-two in all. Of course, this may be merely a sudden spurt, but it is not so indicated in the interest being shown by each and every section of the country; and, since we have our sectional vice-presidents, I feel sure this interest will be cultivated and made to bear fruit.

One of the duties of the General Secretary is to bring before the Association ideas of future work. Some of these ideas were the basis of the planning of the program and are, therefore, known to you; but I would, nevertheless, like to present them formally at this time.

First, That each branch give some actual help to the movement for making each A.C.A. branch an outpost in the advance of concentrated and efficient vocational help to girls and women.

Second, That each branch prepare itself to help Miss Lathrop in her work in the Children's Bureau. Such help, if possible, to be in the form of the research work asked for by Miss Lathrop after she has made a careful study of the geographical and strategic locations of our branches.

Third, That the General Association shall organize a national committee on "foreign students."

Fourth, That the General Association encourage and promote state work in school surveys, etc., as already exemplified by California, Ohio, and Rhode Island.

Fifth, That the General Secretary and a committee be authorized to find out whether it would not be possible to make a Bulletin of information concerning colleges and to publish it in conjunction with the United States Department of Education.

Sixth—and, if I may add a personal word, the most important of all, at this immediate present—That a member or committee be appointed to find out and put into simple and interesting form the achievements of the A.C.A. In other words, that such a committee provide us with an effective answer (which we know exists but do not know how to state or find ready stated), a really effective and yet inspiring answer to the questions: "What is the A.C.A.?" "What has it ever really done?"

CONFERENCE OF DEANS OF WOMEN HELD AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 14, 1914

MRS. M. B. JORDAN, *Chairman*

1. It was the general opinion that extra curriculum activities form a valuable part of student life, but in order that they may not be carried to such excess that health and academic work suffer, the following suggestions were made as to methods of restricting them:

a) The point system either as carried out by the students themselves or as enforced by the faculty.

b) The basing of eligibility for any office on the record of the previous semester and the number of hours and grade of work carried on at the time.

c) The estimating of various extra curriculum activities in terms of academic hours with a view to keeping the combined total of curriculum and extra-curriculum hours within a definite limit.

d) The possible elimination of many existing organizations which seem to have no definite value to either the university or the student.

e) The limiting of the purely social activities to certain days and hours.

2. It was considered desirable to advise students seeking financial aid during their college course to enter with at least sufficient funds for the first year of the college work. The systems of college co-operative houses and of loan funds seem to be the most satisfactory methods of helping self-supporting students. The presence in any college of a body of self-respecting students who are able to maintain a good standard of scholarship along with self-supporting efforts acts as a tonic to the student body.

3. The excellent report of Dean Fitch on standards of social life will be printed in full at a later date, the time and place to be determined by Dean Fitch.

4. The general subject of the efficiency of college women took up the afternoon session. The Conference deprecated the attitude on the part of certain students who apparently expect from their college courses entertainment rather than rigorous mental discipline. The following possible ways of meeting this attitude were suggested:

a) That a more definite purpose be injected into the college course through a more systematic effort to connect the possibilities of the curriculum with the need of the individual student and the demands of the world.

b) An insistence upon more thorough and scholarly methods of work.

c) A more careful regard for the physical condition of the students was considered essential. The possibility of a definite physical requirement for entrance to college was discussed, but the idea was dismissed as impracticable in the majority of institutions.

A motion was carried that the Chair appoint a committee to assist her in drawing up a report of the Conference. The Chair appointed the secretary, Dean Potter of Northwestern University, Dean Humphrey of Radcliffe College, and Dean Klingenhagen of the State University of Iowa.

Dean Mathews of Wisconsin was chosen chairman of the Conference of Deans to be held in San Francisco in August, 1915, and Dean Allen of Leland Stanford University, vice-chairman.

In closing, the members of the Conference of Deans wished to express their thanks and grateful appreciation of the generous hospitality afforded them by Dean Reilly.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

MAY TREAT MORRISON

According to tradition, at the close of her term of office, the Association accords the retiring president, as a "reward of merit," a few quiet moments for an interchange of confidences.

On the program appears the formal and forbidding word "Address." In its place, I bring you simply a message, relating to the history and policies of the Association with an outlook into the future. During my term of office, certain problems and policies have awakened in me such a deep personal interest that in this exchange of confidences I feel myself permitted to bring them before you as the burden of my simple message of farewell.

For an intelligent discussion of present problems a history of the past is invaluable. A glance at the past leads up to an outlook into the future. What we *may do* is conditioned by what we *have done*.

It was only thirty-two years ago, just eighteen years short of being half a century, that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae came into existence. A small group of women who had graduated from college found themselves, in the early eighties, in a world which expressed little sympathy with their college hopes and their college ideals. The members of this little group, individually, held the value of a college course to be of such supreme importance that they joined forces in order unitedly to render assistance and lend inspiration to other young women who were fired with the same ambition to go to college.

In the late seventies colleges and universities were beginning to open their doors to women, but with the greatest reluctance. Even in the early eighties popular sympathy with the movement had not yet awakened. Conservative papers lamented the fact that the women who were permitted to suffer the baleful influence of four years spent in college walls would be unsexed thereby. Comic papers cartooned and laughed to scorn the women who aspired to do men's work in college. In prophetic words the doom of the home was foretold. The death-struggle of marriage itself was predicted.

As if inspired, the young Association pushed on its work in the face of opposition and prejudice. The A.C.A. not only helped and urged girls to go to college, but it developed among college women a spirit of comradeship which has ever remained a strong sustaining force in this Association. There was work at hand for the young Association to do,

and there was plenty of it, work well worth the doing. Enthusiastic graduates caught the inspiration of the Association and worked with heart and soul for its future usefulness and success. The A.C.A. in its early years was representative of the whole body of college women. This period may be called the youth of the Association.

The next period in the history of the Association was contemporaneous with one of the most important periods ever known in the history of the world. A new Renaissance was at hand, marked by rapid and significant changes. Of all these great changes, the greatest change occurred in the position and activity of woman. In spite of conservatism and prejudice an almost unlimited range of effort quickly opened before her. New and great responsibilities were placed upon her, responsibilities which she assumed with earnestness and which she prepared herself to sustain with satisfaction. With phenomenal rapidity, woman took her place, not only in the industrial world and in the commercial world, but in the professional world as well.

College doors, which had been firmly barred to women, opened with amazing rapidity in all parts of the country. With the increase in the number of graduates the membership of the Association grew apace. With this largely increased membership, the Association entered upon the second period of its history, its period of transition.

The life of an individual, a republic, or a nation is marked somewhere in its history by a transition period, and this transition period in the life of the A.C.A., to my mind, was coincident with the period marking the world's greatest activity. Strange to say, after entering its transition period, the early victories of the Association, instead of increasing in number and magnitude, as might have been expected, began to grow a little less marked, almost inappreciably so at first. Almost unnoticed, the brilliant records of its early era of achievement began to grow a little dimmer, its activities a little less striking. As time went on, it grew manifest to many that the results of the work of the Association were not measuring up to the results of the brilliant early years. At increasing intervals these startling questions were asked by members and branches: "What does the A.C.A. really stand for?" "Is there still valuable work for our Association to do?"

The early attack of the A.C.A. in opening to women the doors of colleges and universities was a brilliant one. The sympathy and help it extended in its early days to women entering college have passed into history. As a result of the efforts of the A.C.A., sympathetic public sentiment was created, in consequence of which, in a comparatively short period of years, "the task of securing to women the higher education" was successfully ended.

The deep conviction and resolute courage needed in the early years were no longer necessary in the quest for the "higher education." Higher education became so popular as to be pronounced a fashion.

For the Association, a chapter of work had been closed, an important duty had been performed. An allied duty, however, was pressing close at hand to fill the place made vacant. The active spirit of the times was urging the A.C.A. to render the same trained and brilliant assistance in opening to women the doors of opportunity into new avenues of the world's work.

A great opportunity had come to the A.C.A.—an opportunity immensely to increase its usefulness by rendering assistance, sympathy, and help to the women who were successfully trying to remove barriers that were impeding woman's activity in the directions of social betterment and political advancement.

The A.C.A., which had been even radical in its efforts to secure to women enlarged opportunities for collegiate life, now grew strangely conservative regarding any active attempt to secure for women enlarged opportunities for advancement along social, philanthropic, industrial, and civic lines.

A very large body of women outside of college walls, only a small number of whom were college women, became cognizant of the needs of the hour and without delay federated in city, county, state, and nation. As a result, the National Federation of Women's Clubs sprang into existence and gained for the time being what this Association lost, the loss of what one of our members has aptly termed "the splendid thrill of corporate life."

The branches of the Association—the working units—scattered the length and breadth of this great land, began to feel the need of progress, experiment, and necessary change. The A.C.A. had always stood uncompromisingly for the highest attainable standards of scholarship. The opportunity had now come for the branches to turn to the Association and ask for help in applying these same high standards to the large work in philanthropy, social usefulness, and civic reform opening before the branches on every hand. The A.C.A. seemed powerless to reply, and, following the line of least resistance, continued its work as originally planned, with one inspiring cause of its early enthusiasm missing: its early work in "clearing the way" for young women to go to college had practically ended.

The Association was now beginning to awaken to the fact that during the youthful days of the Association demands had been made from *within*, demands to vindicate the rights of women to the privileges and benefits of the higher education. In popular sentiment there had been,

as it were, a change of base, and the Association began to realize that now a demand was coming to them from *without*, the demand made upon college women to vindicate to the world, in service and leadership, the value of the education they had received.

The early questions: "Shall women go to college?" "Will college life injure woman's health?" had been long since satisfactorily answered and forgotten. In their places were substituted the new questions: "Does college life develop in women high ideals of service?" "Does college life train women to noble leadership?" "Are college women better fitted, thereby, to lead in movements that make for the general good?"

With a sense of realization that the conditions of life and growth within the Association were changing rapidly, the time had come for the Association actively to study its problems, carefully to review its policies, and to determine with exactness the cause of present deficiencies.

It is at this point that the Association enters upon a new period of its history—its transition period had passed, the *present* was at hand. The period of transition should by no means be recorded as a period of inaction. Splendid individual pieces of work were submitted, but the volume of completed work was not in proportion to the possibilities for achievement latent in the Association; a mere halt had been called in the great onward march of the Association.

With study and thought it became clear that if, in the period just passed, the A.C.A. had not correspondingly and sympathetically conformed to the phenomenal changes which were taking place in the life and activities of woman, if the A.C.A. had not given assistance to her branches, it was in large measure because she had been unable to do so because of lack of sufficient administrative equipment. In order to assume new duties, increased perhaps one hundred fold, radical changes in administration were found to be imperative.

At this crucial moment one of the members of this Association, a president of one of its recognized colleges, a pathfinder and a path-maker for women in all lines of effort, civic and social as well as intellectual, fearlessly expressed the strong conviction that in the history of the Association the time had come to "reorganize." Her resolution in favor of reorganization was submitted to the Cincinnati convention. Startling as the resolution seemed at the first moment, it was carried by a large majority. A committee was at once appointed to formulate a plan for reorganization to be submitted at a later date.

"Reorganization" is a large word and a larger task, especially when assigned to a committee with members living as far apart as the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. For so large and important an Association it is

indeed a serious task to prepare an entirely new working basis which shall harmonize with the exacting condition imposed by modern progress. The committee, weighted by its unusual task, moved slowly at first but soon began to gain momentum from its own progress.

After full discussion in all of the branches of the Association the "Revised By-Laws" were submitted to the Ann Arbor convention in November, 1913, for acceptance or rejection.

The stress and strain of the first days of that convention will never be forgotten by any member who was present. On the morning of the opening session the atmosphere of the assembly room, weighted with uncertainty and foreboding, seemed to "the Chair" as frigid as though a mild frost had fallen in the night. In a few short hours, a feeling of warmth began to pervade the room, the air grew milder, and before the session closed, the sunlight of good will and confidence seemed to radiate from every face.

The long preparation had ended and "Reorganization" was accepted as the new policy of the Association. It had assumed new and important duties; it had resolutely entered upon a widened range of activities and had begun with enthusiasm to make preparations for strengthening its position and improving its equipment.

The By-Laws, as adopted, provide for the strengthening of the administrative equipment of this Association along modern scientific lines. An attempt has been wisely made to apply to the administration of this Association the successful business methods of everyday life. Perhaps this sounds like applying material methods to things immaterial; it may perhaps sound like the application of the measuring rod to things spiritual. Such is not at all the case. Modern times demand modern methods and according to modern methods every club and association, as well as every college and university, demands scientific management. Scientific management applies as intimately to the college and university as it does to a modern railroad or a successful department store. It means nothing more than the application of modern business methods to all lines of work, spiritual, material, intellectual. Modern scientific administration, wherever applied, demands that two vital needs shall be successfully supplied: first, the need for well-trained and well-paid officers; secondly, the need for sufficient revenue.

In the report of the Committee on Reorganization, the chairman, in referring to the new By-Laws, makes the following statement: "We have had constantly in mind the best way of securing for the Association leadership of the highest kind, money to enforce its policies, and money to carry on its work." This paragraph sums up the essential principles of scientific administration.

The new By-Laws embody a new method of democratic voting, each branch is entitled to the full vote of all its delegates, and the strength of the branch as one of the units of the Association is counted by the number of members in the branch itself.

The new By-Laws provide for a central governing body, the Council. The councillors are chosen from the branches, from the general members of the Association, and from the faculties of colleges and universities.

The new By-Laws provide for sectional representation by giving each of the ten geographical sections of this country a vice-president who by virtue of her office becomes a member of the Board of Directors.

The new By-Laws explicitly provide that the academic members of this Association cannot fail to be represented in the deliberations of the Council. The faculty of every recognized college in this Association sends a councillor to the annual meeting of the Council.

The new By-Laws with great care have arranged for conferences. The Conference of Deans organized several years ago set the pace so successfully that there are now in the process of formation conferences of women trustees of A.C.A. colleges, conferences of college professors, of presidents of Alumnae Associations, of school teachers, and of social workers. At this Biennial, a conference of the presidents of alumnae associations will be held for the first time.

As important as are these last-named provisions of the new By-Laws, they in no wise lessen the significant necessities of paid officers and more money. In this Association its most important officers must be chosen from the group of women who combine intellectual power with great executive ability. There are women in this Association who can formulate successful policies with the skill of a diplomat and the wisdom of an ambassador. There are women, members of the A.C.A., who have received the "baptism of fire" for work of this kind. They are the women who, with ability wisely to counsel committees and enthusiastically to advise the branches, will be able to awaken enthusiasm and create inspiration. For service rendered, the most important officer of this Association should receive a salary so amply generous as to enable her to give her entire time and thought and strength to the sole work of co-ordinating, expanding, and developing the work of this Association.

The branches of this Association, its integral units, fifty-three in number, scattered over three thousand miles of territory, need and must have a central office and a central officer to whom they may unhesitatingly refer for advice and information. This officer will help the branches to expedite their work, harmonize their ideas, eliminate the useless and commonplace from their programs, and push forward their progressive, constructive work.

Such an officer should be relieved of the routine business of the Association. This routine work should be in the hands of the several volunteer officers of the Association. A member of the A.C.A. has well said: "May we always hold firm to our volunteer officers; for the volunteer service of loyal members is a tonic force in any Association."

There should be a second officer properly salaried, into whose hands should be given the important work of caring for the necessary dollars and cents, of closely following and studying income and outgo, who shall be fitted to administer the finances without waste, and who shall be able to devise ways and means for increasing revenue. To my mind, it is inconceivable to think that the duties of a large office, that shall intellectually guide and direct, and the duties of a large office, that shall properly administer revenue and expenditure, can be successfully merged and presided over successfully by one and the same officer.

The most important officer of this Association must give her time to developing new policies and initiating new lines of work. In order to keep in active communication with the branches she must travel and personally visit different sections of this country.

If the A.C.A. will continue to sustain the lofty ideals of scholarship it has held in the past; if it will also continue to sustain, in the future, lofty ideals of achievement in the world's work; if it will begin at once "to *do* noble things, not *dream* them," then in a few short years the membership may be counted not by thousands but by tens of thousands.

In the period preceding reorganization, during the time when the Association was quietly and carefully studying its problems, two distinct lines of policy were formulated by two distinct groups of members following divergent lines of thought. These lines of policy I name generally as, first, a policy of concentration, secondly, a policy of expansion. The exact number of members constituting these two groups may not be easily determined.

Members of the early pioneer group and members of this Association who are actively connected with the work of colleges have expressed to me a belief that the A.C.A., having completed the work for which it was originally organized, should, as constituted at present, pass out of existence. In accordance with this policy, the work of the Association should be limited to the powerful body of trained experts in education at present members of this Association; the presidents of colleges, the deans of women, the trustees of colleges and universities, the professors and instructors would properly compose this group. This group, then, without interference might maintain its integrity as a purely educational body, and might be in a position to give to the world specialized work of a very high order. The branches would cease to exist as parts of the

Association, but might continue an independent existence, as local clubs, should they so desire. The meaning of the phrase "organized for practical educational work" would no longer be open to debate.

The second group, with a far greater membership, has formulated a policy of expansion. They proclaim for the Association "it is life and fuller life" that it wants. This group regards the branches as the living integral units of this Association. Recognizing the immense possibilities of mutual human co-operation, this group urges the Association to develop the best methods of securing the most efficient co-operation between branch and branch and between the general branches and the Association itself. It maintains that our members engaged in active college work and in the work of civic reform and social welfare shall all be welded together as a united whole.

As a member of this group I give my own definition of its policy as follows: "As graduates of colleges, we are beneficiaries of the highest education our country affords. We must accept the duty imposed thereby, and having prepared ourselves for intellectual leadership we must join in the work for human welfare and human betterment."

Co-operation and expansion are the watchwords of the century. Personally I look forward to a time, not far distant, when there shall be a carefully defined affiliation between all existing national organizations of women. We are asked at this meeting to send representatives to such a council. Think what it would mean to the A.C.A., in the face of some needed reform, to be able in the twinkling of an eye to add to the force of its own membership the support of ten, twenty, or one hundred thousand women as champions of the same cause.

Should it become expedient to organize an academic group, may it be organized within the Association and not without. Properly affiliated with the A.C.A. as one of its component parts, the benefits would be mutual. The A.C.A. would be in a position to ask and receive expert advice. The academic group would be in a position to ask and receive something almost inconceivably valuable, the supporting force of thousands of interested women.

When, under the inspiring guidance of an intellectual and executive leader, the work of the branches will have been established in civic, social, and educational lines, then, as if by magic, interesting and inspiring lines of work will open on every hand. There will be work, and plenty of it, work well worth the doing.

With interesting and inspiring work waiting on all sides, branch membership will increase with a rapidity hitherto unknown. As one of the happiest of results, the Association will then succeed in attracting into its ranks the young college women, the recent graduates. As we

view with pride the training and achievements of the young college women of today, let us resolve at once to give some of them representation on the working force of this Association. We need not fear that they will falter when given responsibility as members of the Council. It is a cause for alarm when this Association fails to recruit its ranks with young women. The future of the Association rests in their hands.

With intellectual leadership, with increased membership, with money to carry on its work, the long-hoped-for day will come when the Association will at last stand ready to carry out the second clause of Section 1 of our charter. This clause defines a hitherto neglected purpose of this Association in the following words: "The second purpose is for the collection and publication of statistics and other information concerning education."

Our Committee on Publication may then be freed from the painful necessity of forcibly compressing articles into a limited space, of weighing pages and counting postage stamps. The Committee on Publication will be in a position to compile complete statistics, to preserve and distribute full branch histories, and, above all, to give to the world printed articles of great value. Some of our scholar members may then be enabled to give to the world some treatise which will prove to thirsty minds a refreshing draught from the deep well of pure knowledge. Some of the world-renowned educators in our midst will be given the opportunity of dipping their pens in fire to give a message of great value to a waiting world. Our Fellows and our postgraduates, in printed treatises, pamphlets, and manuscripts, may record for the first time great scientific discoveries.

Then will the A.C.A. be in a position to come into its birthright and become the leading and most powerful Association of women. When results, in sufficient number, justify to the world the values of the Association and its work, revenue will flow into its treasury in the form of gifts, endowments, and legacies.

But one word more in closing. Whatever success may attend this Association in the future, may it never grow unmindful of the unselfish devotion of the volunteer officers of the past, nor ever become forgetful of the devoted self-sacrifice of its pioneer women.

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

This fellowship of five hundred dollars is available for study in Europe or America.

Candidates for this fellowship must hold the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or must present work which would entitle them to the Ph.D. degree.

Applications for this fellowship for the year 1915-16 must be in the hands of the committee on or before January 1, 1915, and should be addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

MARGARET E. MALTBY
Barnard College, Columbia University
New York City, N.Y.

THE ANNA C. BRACKETT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

This fellowship of \$640 is available for the year 1915-16 for study in Europe or America.

The fellowship is open to any woman holding a degree in Arts, Science, or Literature, who intends to make teaching her profession; in general, preference is given to those candidates who have completed at least two years of graduate work and have had successful experience in teaching. The award is based on evidence of the character and ability of the candidate and promise of success in teaching.

Otherwise the conditions are the same as those prescribed for the A.C.A. European Fellowship.

Applications for this fellowship for the year 1915-16 must be in the hands of the committee on or before January 1, 1915, and should be addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

MARGARET E. MALTBY
Barnard College, Columbia University
New York City, N.Y.

EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIP

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae offers a fellowship of five hundred dollars for the year 1915-16, available for study in Europe.

The fellowship is open to any woman holding a degree in Arts, Science, or Literature; in general, preference is given to those candidates who have completed at least two years of graduate work, and have a definite research in preparation. The award is based on evidence of the character and ability of the candidate and promise of success in her chosen line of work.

It is understood that the Fellow will devote herself unreservedly to study and research and that she will send reports of her work from time to time to the chairman of the committee.

Applications must be made by personal letter from the candidate to the chairman of the committee, accompanied by:

1. A certificate from the registrar of the college or university which awarded the degree or degrees previously received.
2. Evidence of sound health.
3. An account of previous educational training and a definite statement of plans for future work and of the reasons for applying for the fellowship.
4. Testimonials as to ability and character from qualified judges.
5. Evidence of scientific or literary work in the form of theses or papers or accounts of scientific research.

Applications for this fellowship for the year 1915-16 must be in the hands of the committee on or before January 1, 1915, and should be addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

MARGARET E. MALTBY

Barnard College, Columbia University
New York City, N.Y.

WOMAN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION FELLOWSHIP

The Woman's Education Association of Boston offers a fellowship of five hundred dollars for the year 1915-16, available for study in Europe. The conditions are the same as those prescribed for the A.C.A. European Fellowship.

Applications for this fellowship for the year 1915-16 must be in the hands of the committee on or before January 1, 1915, and should be addressed to the chairman of the committee.

MRS. NORWOOD P. HALLOWELL
West Medford, Mass.

BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women offers a fellowship of \$600 for the year 1915-16, available for study at an American or European university.

As a rule this fellowship is awarded to candidates who have done one or two years of graduate work, preference being given to women from Maryland and the South.

In exceptional instances the fellowship may be held two successive years by the same person.

It is understood that the Fellow will devote herself unreservedly to study and research, and that she will send a report of her work, April 1, 1916, to the Secretary.

Blank forms of application may be obtained from the President or from any member of the Committee on Award.

Documents and letters submitted by the candidates are returned if accompanied by postage for the purpose; but letters written directly to the committee are retained.

All applications must be in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Award before January 1, 1915.

DR. MARY SHERWOOD
The Arundel, Baltimore, Md.

NOTICES TO MEMBERS

Dues for the year 1914-15 are now payable and a prompt response from Branches and General Members would be appreciated. The names of those members whose dues are not received by January 1, 1915, will be removed from the mailing list.

Will General Members, who become Branch Members, and Branch Members, who become General Members, kindly notify the Secretary-Treasurer of this change of membership promptly?

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON, *Secretary-Treasurer*
5103 Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Pa.

The next Biennial Convention will meet in San Francisco during the week of August 22, 1915. Special reduced rates from Chicago going and returning by different routes and with optional side-trips are being arranged for. Plans are under way for an A.C.A. party to sail to San Francisco via the Panama Canal, stopping at many South American ports, thus providing a delightful summer vacation at minimum expense. The larger the number who signify in advance their desire to go in these parties (such notice is not absolutely binding until two months before date of departure) the lower will be the rates quoted. Those wishing to join either group please communicate with the General Secretary.

VIDA HUNT FRANCIS
1420 Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FELLOWSHIP
NOTICES ON P. 98.

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RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

This book may be kept a calendar month, subject to a
fine of FIVE CENTS A DAY thereafter.

Woman's Archives

